

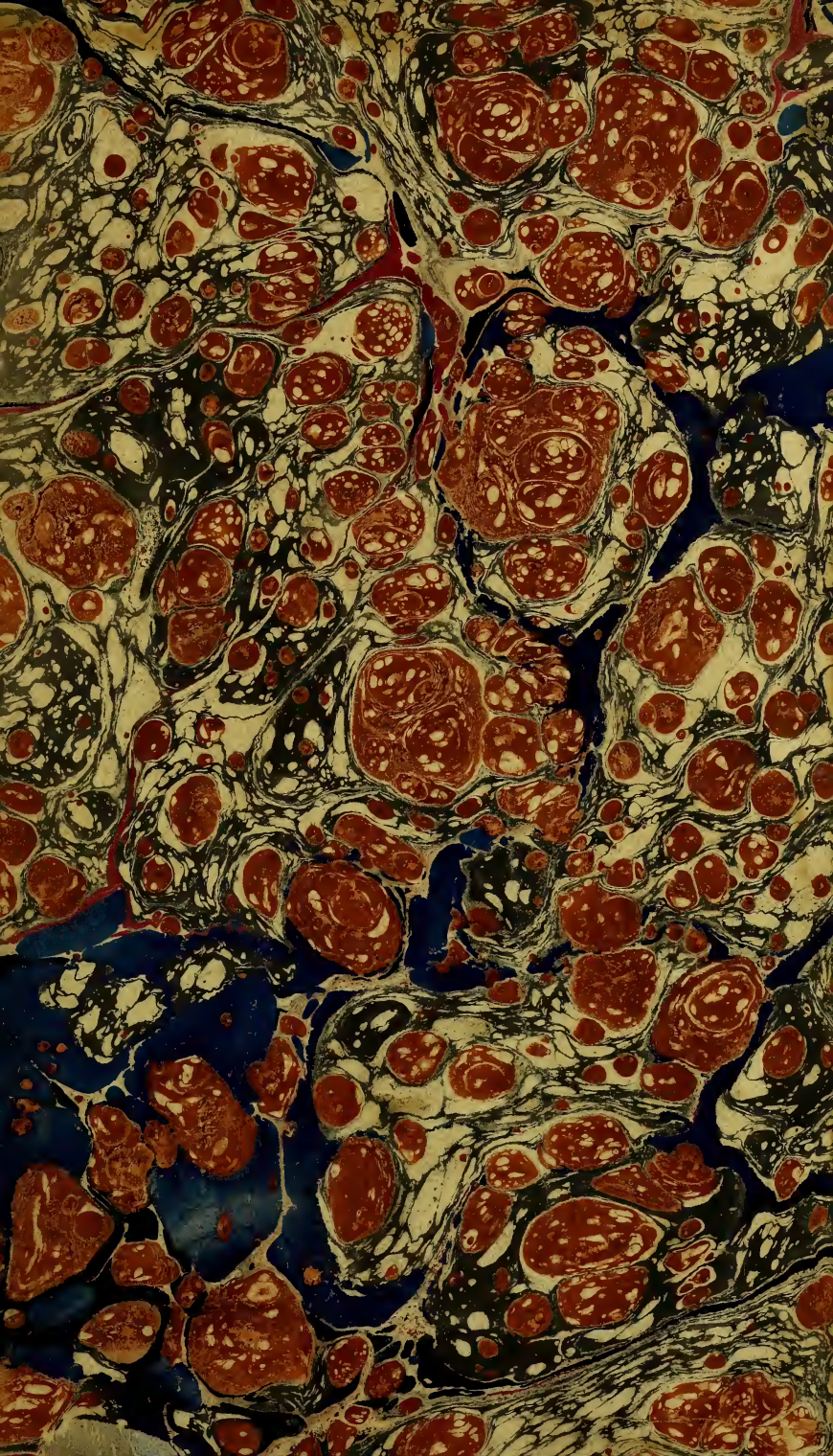




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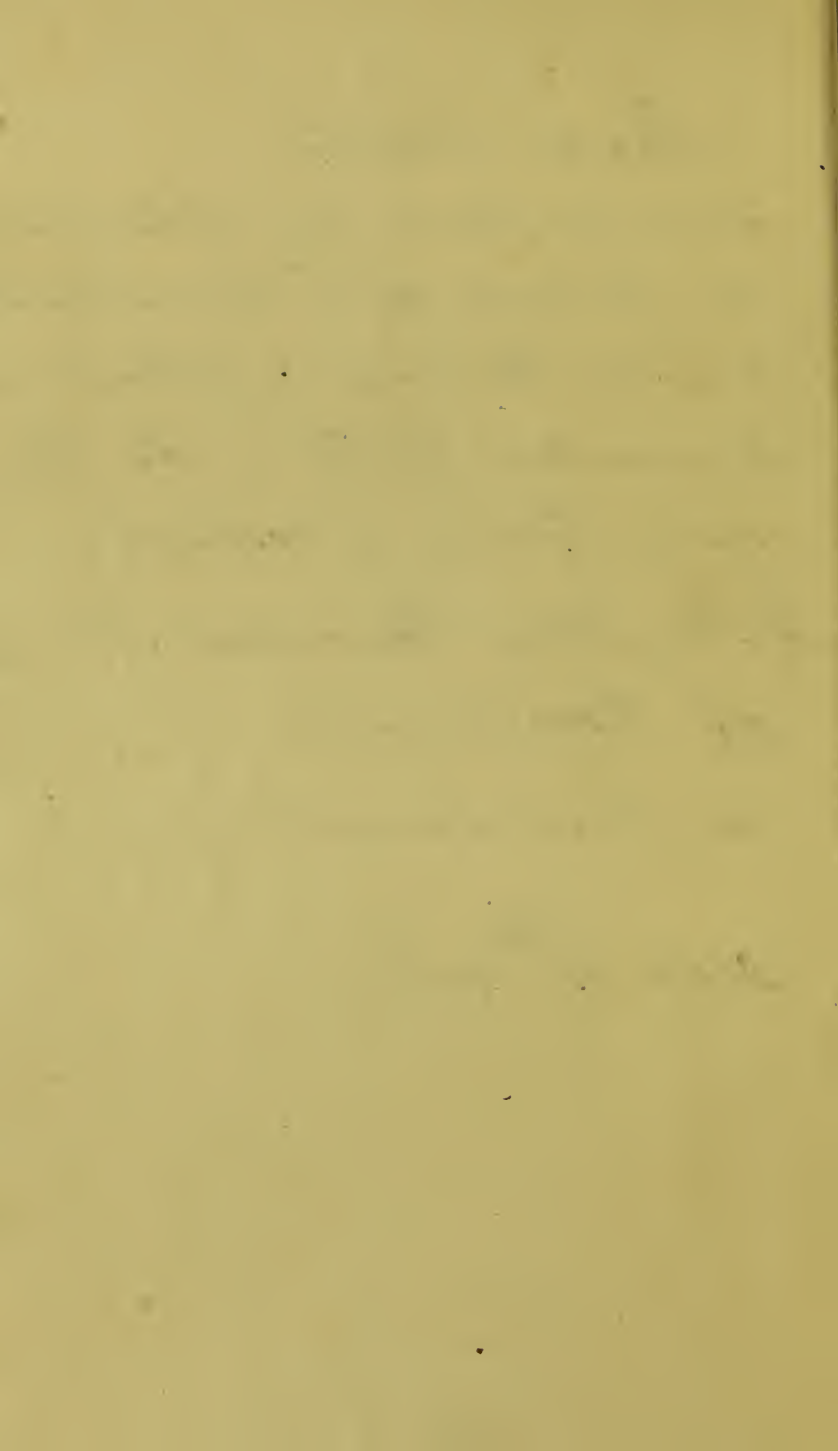


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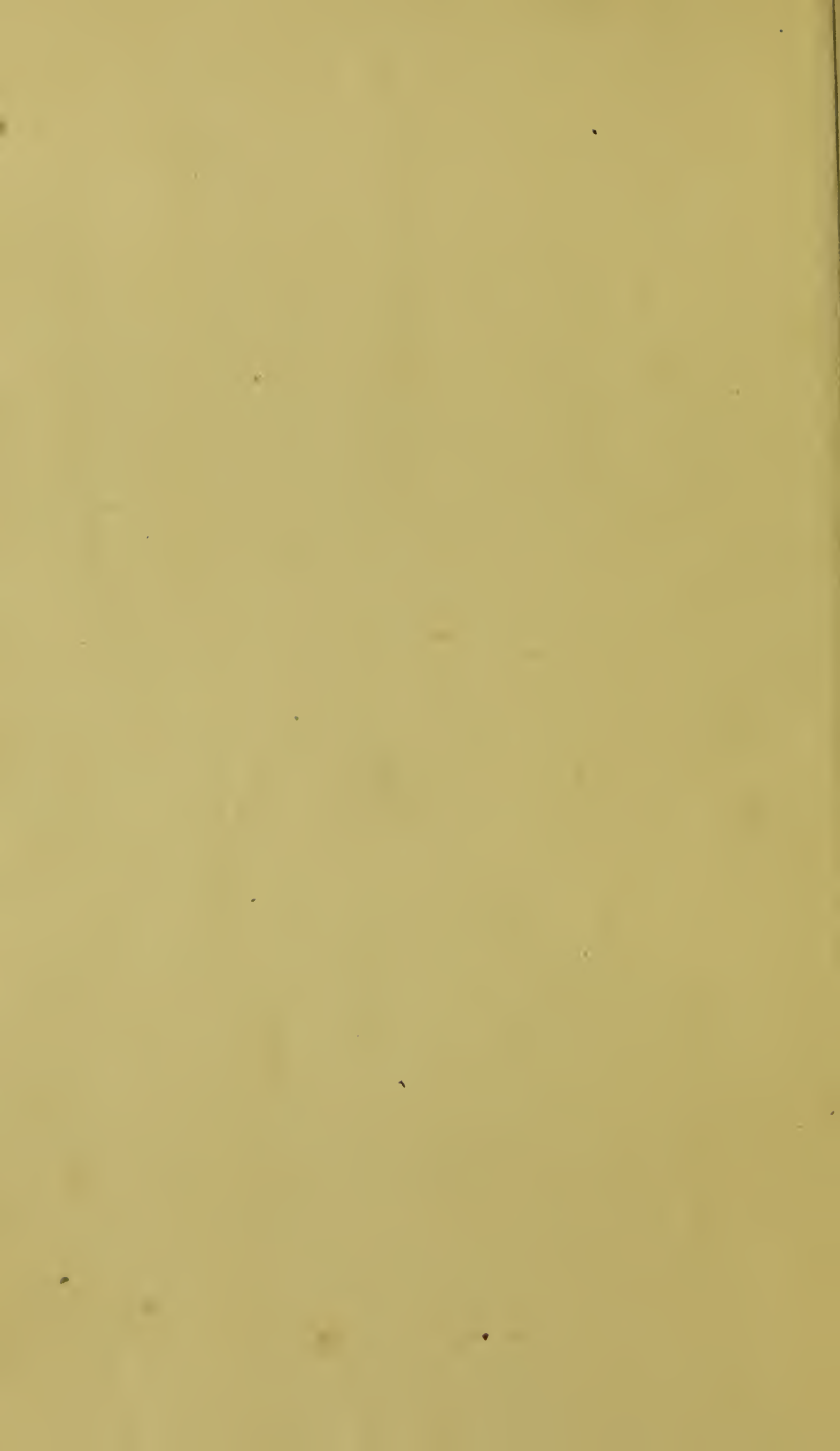
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These tracts,
arising from his situation
as Curate of Flamstead,
are with much pleasure
presented by their Author
as a token of respect,
to Sir John Saunders Lebright,
of Beechwood,
in that parish——.

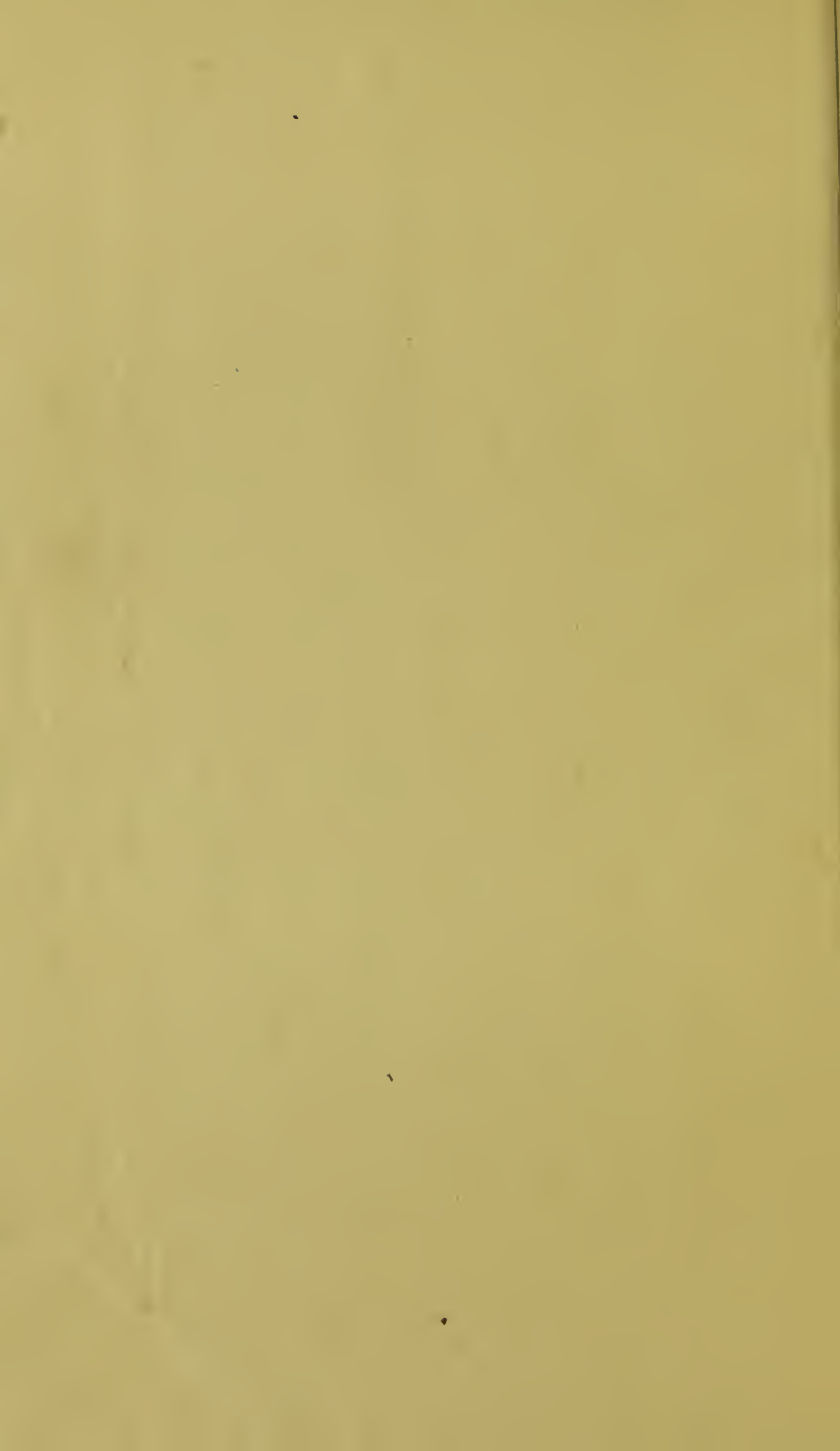
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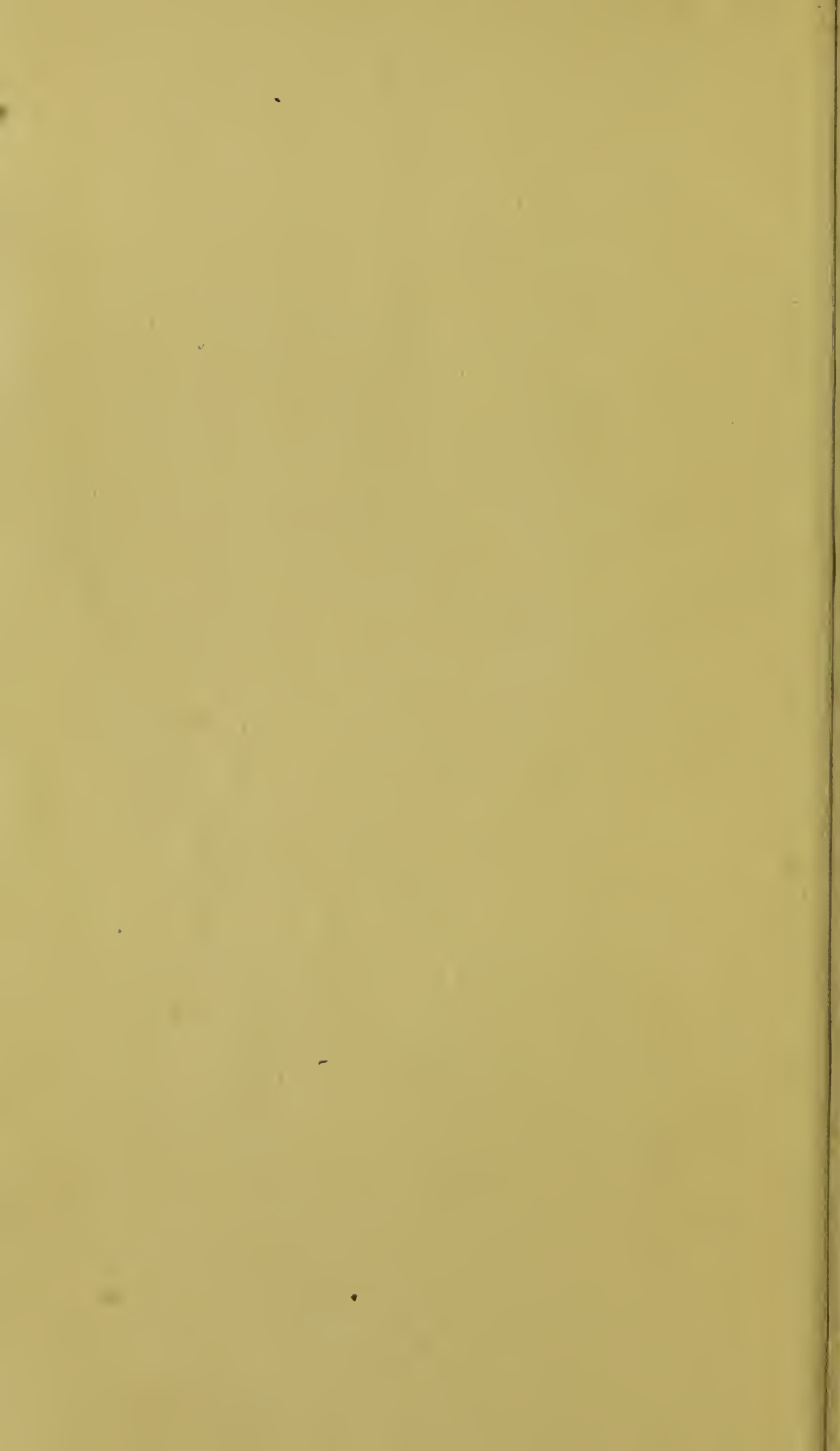


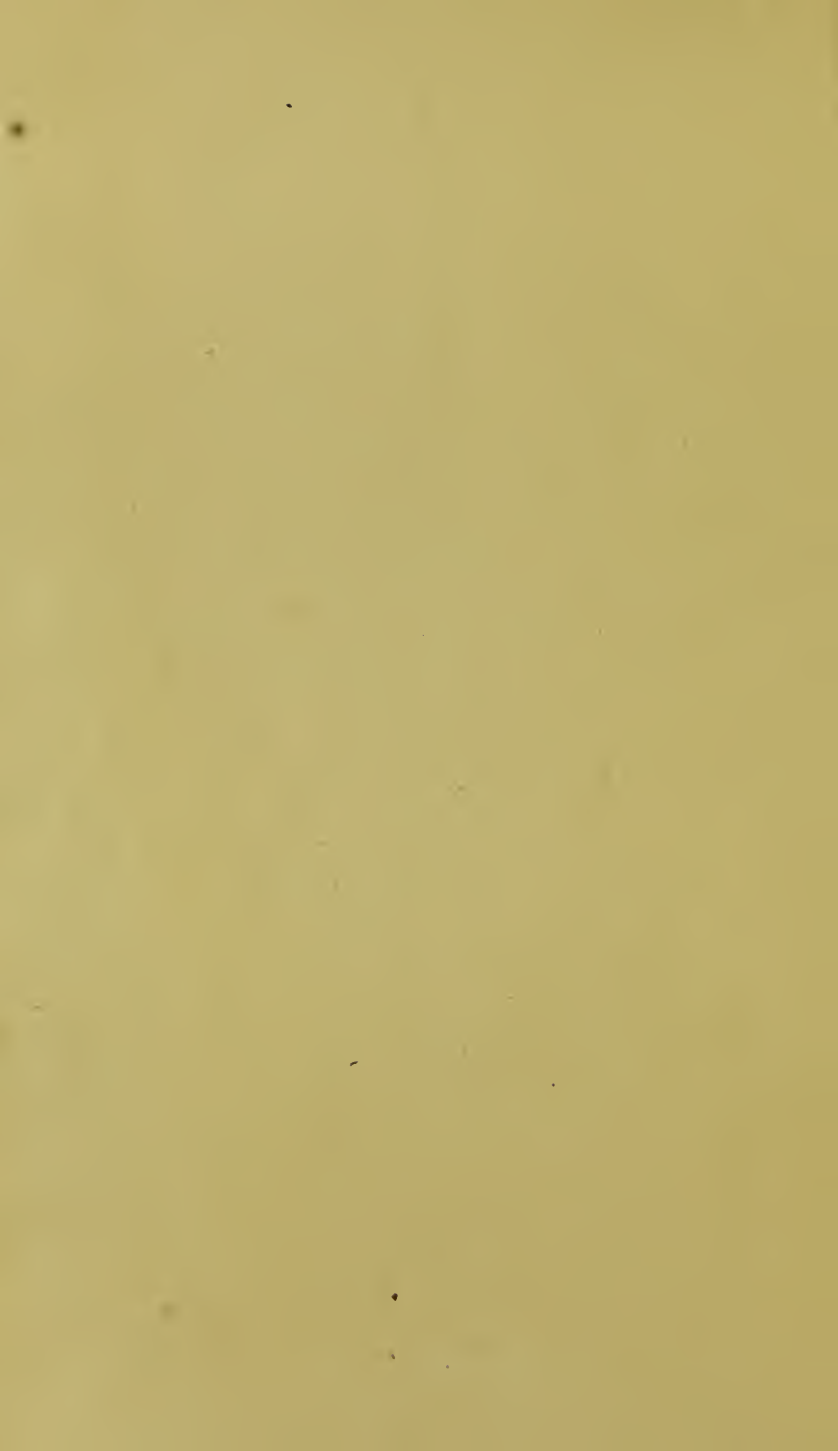


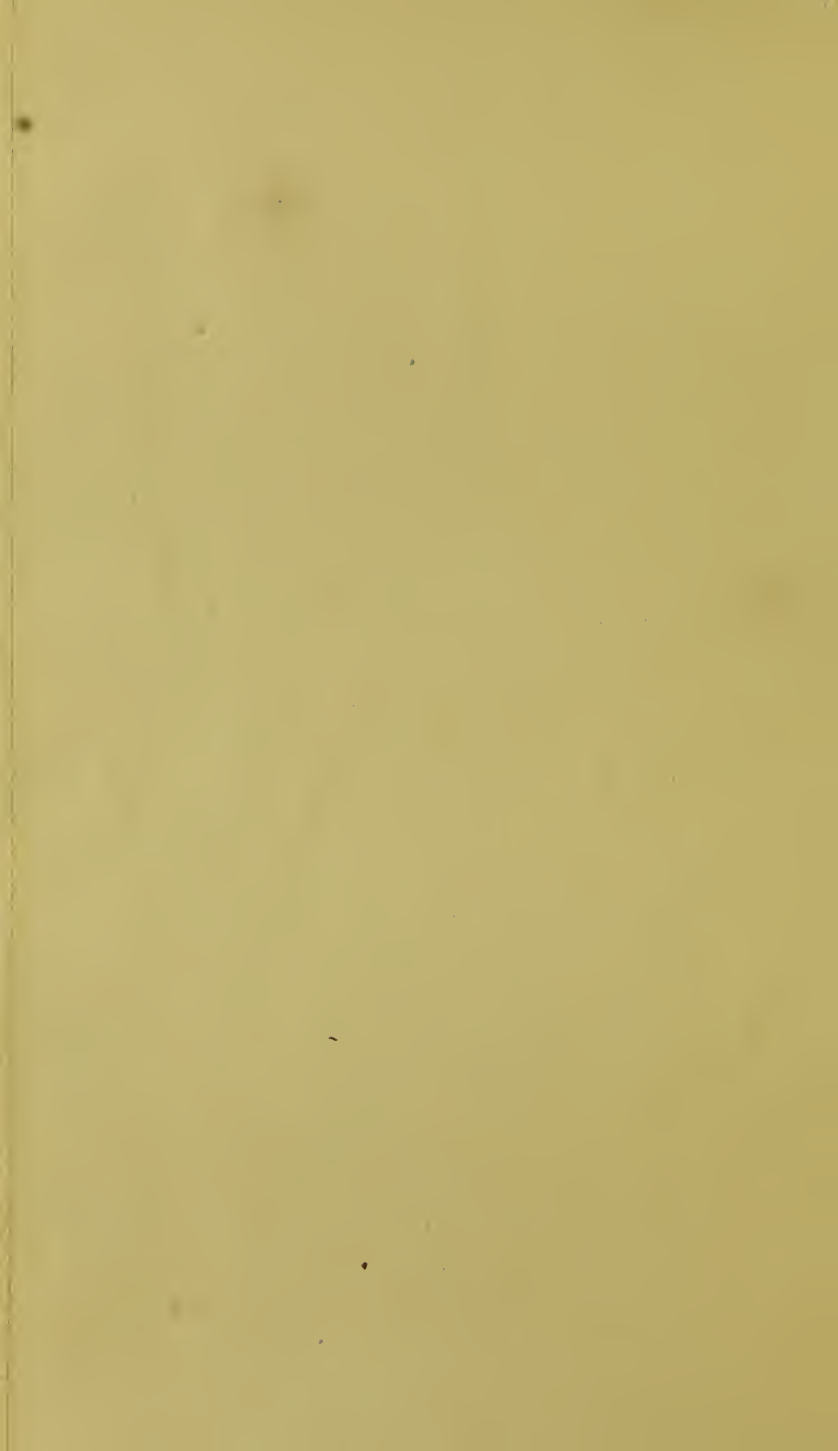








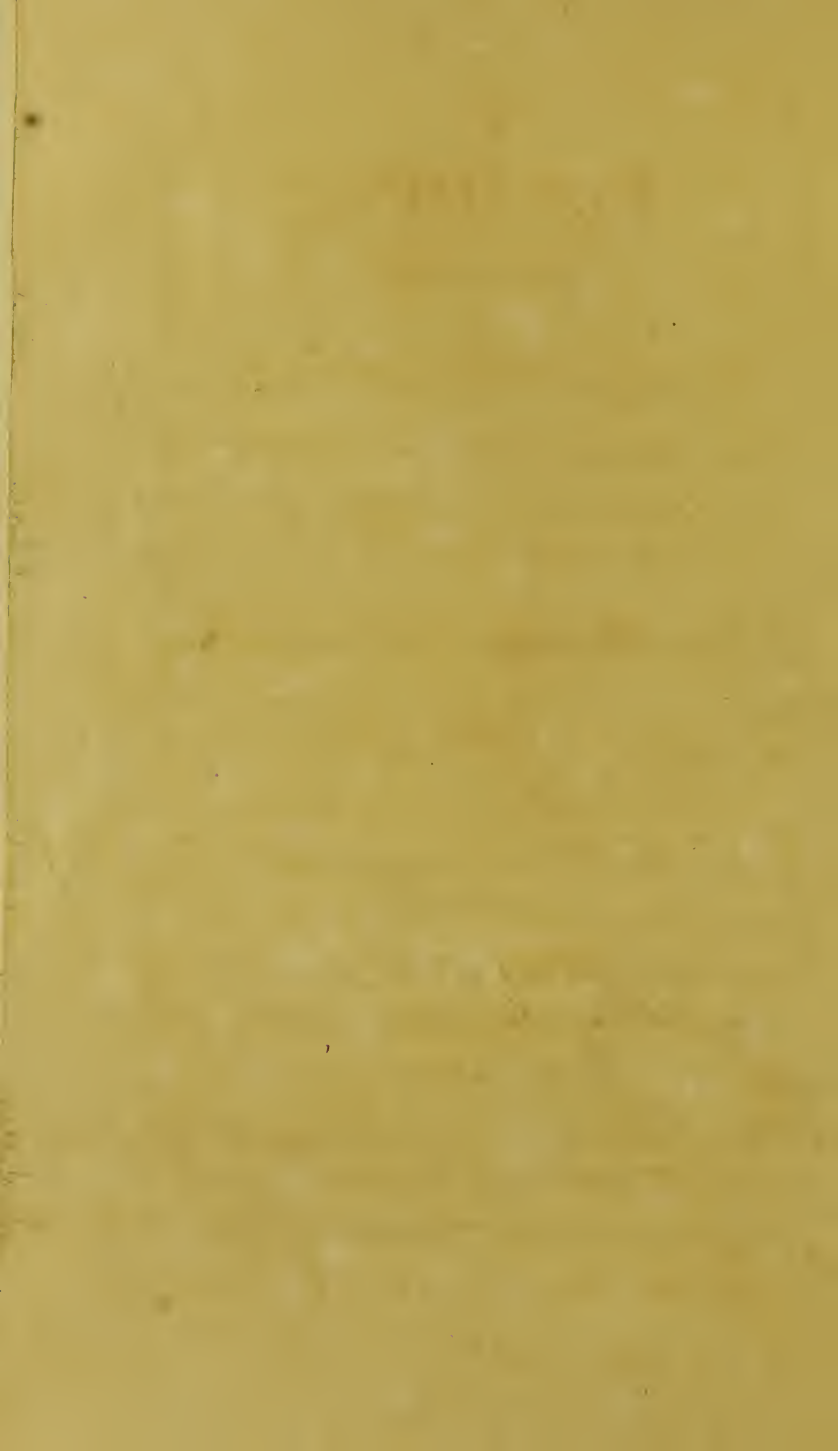












A
SERMON,

Preached at the Churches

OF

FLAMSTEAD AND KENSWORTH,

IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD,

On Thursday, December 5. 1805,

BEING THE

DAY APPOINTED FOR A GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

BY

THOMAS ALSTON WARREN, B. D.

CURATE OF THOSE PARISHES, LECTURER OF DUNSTABLE, AND
FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Published by Request.

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Price one shilling.

1805.

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31021

THIS

SERMON

IS INSCRIBED TO THE

INHABITANTS of FLAMSTEAD and KENSWORTH,

AT WHOSE REQUEST

IT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED,

AS A PROOF OF THE INCLINATION TO OBLIGE THEM,

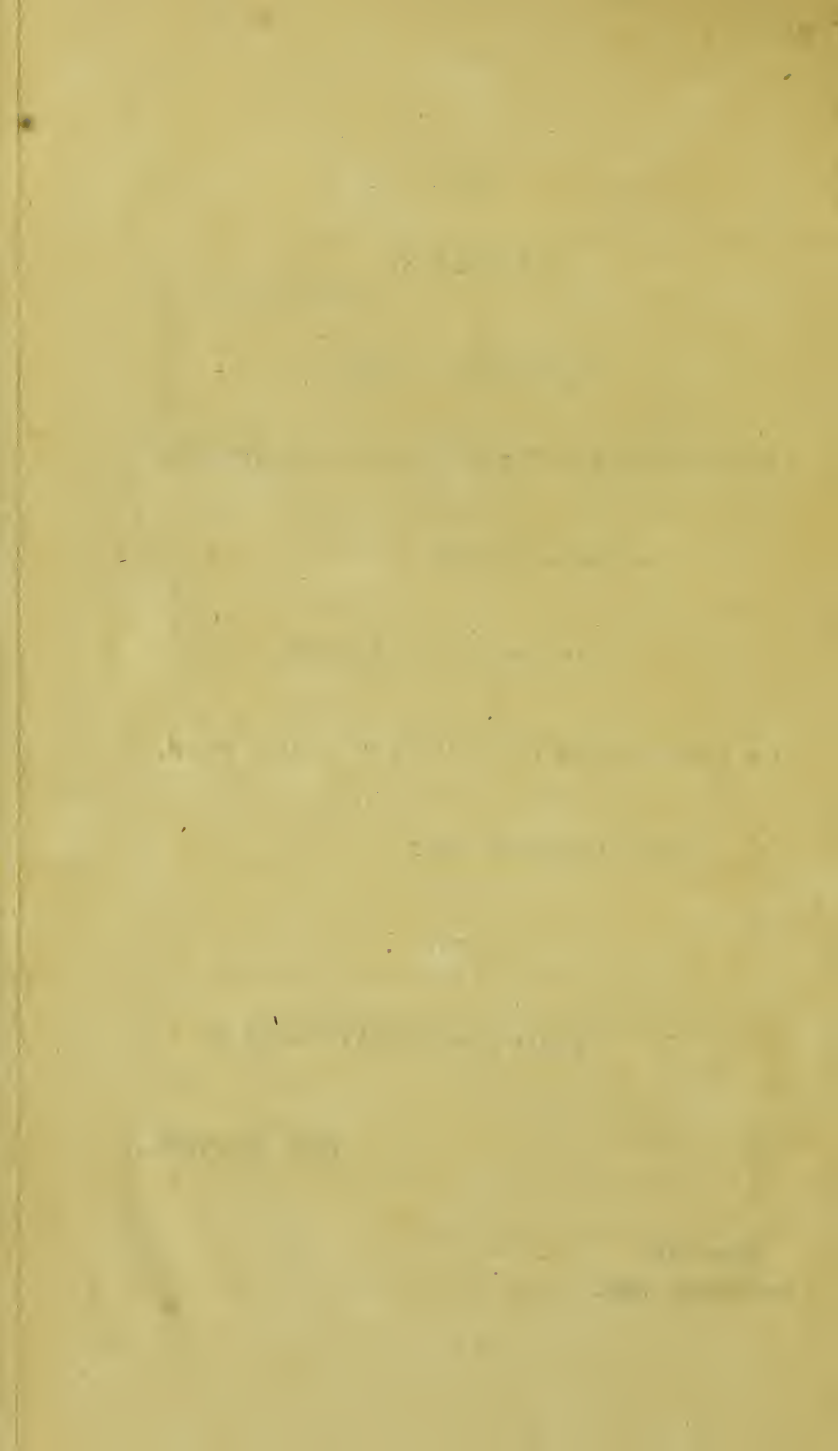
WHICH IS ALWAYS FELT

BY

THEIR AFFECTIONATE MINISTER,

THE AUTHOR.

Kensworth,
DECEMBER, 1805.



A

SERMON,

&c.

PSALM lxviii. 13.

*Praised be the Lord daily, even the God who helpeth us,
and poureth his benefits upon us.*

WE are assembled this day, my brethren, by the command of our most religious and gracious King, to return God thanks for the late signal and important *victory*, obtained over the fleet of our foes; and seldom has there been a more legitimate cause of national triumph---seldom (though “the Lord continually helpeth us, and poureth his benefits upon us”) has religious gra-

titude been, among us, called on to make a more ample and cordial offering of praise.

We live, my brethren, at a momentous period in the eventful history of the world, and at a gloomy period of it, generally speaking, too: for whilst we offer on our own account thanksgiving, who can help lamenting for other nations; crouching as they are beneath the arm of gigantic power, and spurned by the foot of most insolent, though most successful ambition? Who either can help lamenting, even for that neighbouring nation, which, though splendid be the career of its armies, though extensive be the domain of its conquests, is at home oppressed by despotism most arbitrary, and a ruler most atrocious; and is distinguished by its follies and its crimes, even more than by its extension of territory and its continental victories?

And whilst others are thus suffering, what are we, my brethren, better than they, that it should be ours to live under equitable laws, under a government established upon them, secured by them on its own part, restricted by them on that of others; under a Monarch too, justly venerated for his example, and beloved for his equanimity, nay more, for his affection towards his people? What are we better than other nations, that our years should be crowned with plenty, that our cities should stand unrivalled in magnificence and wealth, that commerce should for us find treasures on every shore, and waft them securely to our harbours? What are we, that no hostile ~~foot~~ foot ventures to tread upon our land; that a foe who carries ruin and desolation to others, is able to wield against us only menaces—to collect indeed, year by year, his implements of warfare, but to collect them merely as a proof that his projects,

as far as we are concerned, must be despaired of? What, too, are we, that we should now (exclusively of our usual religious advantages) have to offer thanksgiving, for a victory wonderful in its magnitude, most important in its result--a victory, which sanctions and enhances the usual pleasures of triumph, from many of the circumstances under which it was wrought; and from its addition to, or, humanly speaking, rather confirmation of, our national security? How have we deserved such kindnesses? Why should we be the selected objects of God's love? Does this arise from our merit, or his mercy? Oh "not unto us, oh Lord; not unto us, but to thy name be the praise!" Yes, as we reflect individually upon our conduct, see we not more and more cause to mingle humility with thankfulness; to animate our gratitude, by the recollection that we have little deserved such blessings; and to prove its sincerity,

by the determination that we will, each one for himself, amend our conduct?

On the present occasion, it may excite in us a livelier spirit of thankfulness to remember, that our fleet was considerably less in number than that of our enemies, and that some of their ships were, in weight and size, greater than any of ours. But the high tone which animates our navy, led them on with exultation, spite of our disparity in number, to the contest. Those who had fled before them from the western world, those whom they had eagerly, though unsuccessfully pursued to the hiding-place of their own harbours, were now to abide the struggle. Well did their gallant chieftain know to whom he spoke, when he gave his most appropriate signal: "England expects that every man will do his duty!" Well, too, did they

know who was their leader ; his consummate skill on former occasions of like nature, the readiness and energy of his mind, the dauntless courage of it, the frequency of his experience in war, and the unrivalled glory of his successes—all these combined to give them a conviction of his superiority, and a zeal in his service, which led them not only to do their duty, but to do it with the highest possible alacrity and spirit. The enemy, without further means of elusion, or escape, resolved to await the assault ; and dreadful, my brethren, was the encounter ! But what was its result ? “ Praised be the Lord daily, even the God who helpeth us, and poureth his benefits upon us ! ” Of the enemy’s fleet, far the greater part was captured ; some few escaped, mere wrecks, to the neighbouring harbour ; some others retreated from the contest in a more serviceable state, but the majority of these were

met with by a British squadron of equal strength; and by a most fortunate and skilful exertion of our customary naval valour, were brought, in submission, to our ports; whilst during the contest, though shattered were many of our ships, none of them were swallowed up by the great and wide sea roaring around them, the destructive power of fire proved fatal to none of them; none of them were lost by explosion: even after the action too, when the stormy wind arose, and the hurricane blew furiously, disabled as was our fleet, driving amidst dangerous shoals, “reeling to and fro, and staggering,” as the Psalmist strongly expresses it; without the usual means of guidance, or of probable security,—even then, I say, amidst the confusion and danger of such circumstances, though some of our prizes were necessarily destroyed, our own fleet was preserved entire; all

the vessels remaining distinguished monuments of our success, and of God's protecting mercy.

When opposing armies meet on land, we know that the battle is not wholly theirs, but the Lord's; that however consummate the skill of the leaders, however great the valour of the hosts, Providence may thwart the project, or unnerve the strength, and bring about events altogether contrary to probability. But the sea, that element on which, during the late and present war, our victories have been so remarkably achieved, seems yet more immediately under the controul of Providence, and successes on it therefore claim from us more than a common share of religious gratitude. Indeed the very sight of the great and wide ocean is fitted to excite in us sensations of the most awful and religious kind; and above all, to

elevate our ideas of the power of God, who here “hath laid up the deep as in a treasure-house, hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and given to them a bound which they shall not pass;” accurately circumscribing, whilst he most widely extends them: saying even to the gigantic ocean, “Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.” Holy Job, describing the noblest operations of the Almighty, says of him, that “He alone spreadeth out the heavens, and treadeth upon the waves of the sea.”* He who erected the glorious firmament above, alone treads also upon the waves of the sea. He rules solely, and almost visibly, over that immense gathering together of the waters, which he at the creation ordained. When, too,

* Job ix. 8.

our blessed Saviour came into the world, the sea was by him occasionally chosen as the proper theatre on which to manifest his glory. By him the assertion of Job was even literally fulfilled, when, whilst the ship which contained his disciples “was far from shore, and tossed with waves, he came unto them in the fourth watch of the night, walking on the sea;”* a miracle so impressive, that, in consequence of it, they who were in the ship “worshipped him, saying, Of a truth thou art the Son of God!” Again: when, on another occasion, he was now out at sea, and “there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship, so that it was full,”† at his rebuke “the wind ceased, and there was a great calm;” the sea raged no

* St. Matthew xiv. 25, and following.

† St. Mark iv. 37, and following.

more, when he said to it, "Peace, be still." "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?" was the remark of his amazed disciples, who knew that such power only belongeth unto God.

The winds and the sea, my brethren, obey not man. Ask those "who go down peaceably to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters," those who see "the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep;" they will tell you, that, amidst the varieties of the ocean, their reliance can be only placed on God. Whilst wonderfully they are making themselves a path through the trackless surface of the waters, perhaps even to the most distant parts of the globe, suddenly the storm rages, then, by its violence, "they mount up to the heaven, and go down again to the depths." Who then can give

them aid? "They cry unto the Lord in their trouble: He only it is who can bring them out of their distress." Without his assistance, could the storm be escaped from, could the fury of the whirlwind be resisted, or the quicksand, or the rock avoided? These, the natural evils of the sea, must give to navigators continual proofs of providential preservation: but how are these aggravated by the horrors of war! Then, when on such an element, opposing ships urge the work of destruction, and a single ball may not only prove fatal to individual life, but may make an entrance for the rushing mighty waves, or, falling among combustibles, may in a moment tear asunder the vessel, and destroy all its crew. Amidst such dangers, however great is human skill, however daring human courage, the accidents of a moment may baffle all that skill, and render ineffectual all that courage. To God, there-

fore, be ascribed the praise ! He it is who “ leads on the victors safely, so that they fear not ;” however grateful we may be to the instruments by whose valour and art the battle has been gained, still is it our chief and most bounden duty to thank the Giver of all victory, the almighty Preserver and Director. With the song of triumph should we ever mingle the hymn of thanksgiving, not arrogantly boasting of our own strength, to the Most High should we refer the glory. “ Praised be the Lord daily, even the God who helpeth us, and poureth his benefits upon us.”

Whilst however we thus hail an occasion of national joy, we must not expect that evil, mingling itself, as it does, more or less, with all human concerns, attends not on the state even of triumphant warfare. An appeal to arms, though, as society is con-

stituted, necessary it may sometimes be, is, when most successful, not unaccompanied by some share of national regret. Whilst to many individuals the details even of victory prove but the confirmation of fear, and the source of wretchedness and despair—the price which we necessarily pay for triumph on such occasions is blood. And, amidst the shouts of conquest, the good man cannot help devoutly sighing for the arrival of that happy era, which prophecy assures us of, when “nation shall no longer lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.” Though her husband contributed to his country’s safety, the widow’s tears flow bitterly for his loss ! The orphan’s eye shall no more look with fond affection on a parent, whose mutilated body has been consigned to a watery grave ! With fervent gratitude for the important victory which they wrought, be

it allowed us to mingle regret for brave men, who in effecting it, have fallen, or who wounded, in a suffering state, survive. When, indeed, we reflect on the length and fury of the contest, and on the decision of the victory, the number of these is not greater than we must naturally expect; but it still is such a number as has converted many a house into a house of mourning, and has in them changed what otherwise would have been patriotic pleasure, to the bitterness of woe. Amidst these afflicting, though necessary results of war, we have the satisfaction, my brethren, to reflect, that the benevolence of our country is eager to afford all such alleviation as the case admits of: a fund has been liberally constituted for the relief of those who were wounded, and for the assistance of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the victory which we now

commemorate; and than such a purpose, charity can have none more sweet or holy. Whilst, however, we praise others, let us not ourselves be remiss; but let each of us aid, as far as he is able, so good a cause—a cause which justice and gratitude alike recommend to us, which patriotism, both as it regards the past, and future, likewise recommends, since with a reward for what has been done well, it gives also a promise for what shall be done so, and will thus stimulate our defenders to the utmost exertion, when in their country's cause they may again have to cope with danger.

But whilst we respect, and sympathize with, and do all which we can to alleviate, the private woe, necessarily caused by the recent victory, can we help adverting to him, the gallant Chieftain, whose loss was universally considered as a public calamity? To him, who in the hand of

Providence, was one chief bulwark of our national security, and of our national glory, the most lofty boast. First in a profession, in which many Englishmen have been proudly eminent, it was his, whilst yet but of middle age, to have achieved for himself a name, venerated by his country, and by her foes most feared. In almost every sea, it was his to have fought, and conquered; and in the records of our history, no naval commander can be found, to whom we owe so many brilliant and decisive victories. He fell at length; but enviably did he fall! Securing to his country, a triumph most important; securing to himself, a fame which shall be hallowed as long as successful valour shall be dear to our descendants—as long as the sea, the appropriate element of his glory, shall wash our shores. Sweet is the memory of the patriotic brave! They die not without consolation, who die triumphant in a

righteous cause : the gulph of mortality ever loses much of its terror, when we sink into it from the path of duty.

Though regret for the gallant individuals, and the most illustrious Chief, who fell in gaining the victory, detract from our joy, think, my brethren, what, after the struggle, must have been the sensations of our foes, who saw their fleet, although so much superior, almost annihilated on their own shores ; saw nearly all their leaders, and the far greater proportion of their seamen, captured, or wounded, or slain ;—to us remains, not the empty glory of the contest, but additional security, more confirmed national spirit, more preponderating naval strength. But whilst for such mercies we “ praise the Lord daily, even the God that helpeth us, and poureth his benefits upon us,” may we learn to fear him too ; remembering, that he “ holds the world as

in' a balance," and that as he decrees,
"nations and empires rise and fall, flourish
and decay."

To Him, with the Son, and holy Ghost,
be now and ever ascribed all honour and
praise. *Amen.*

FINIS.

ERRATUM.

TEXT—Psalm lxviii. 18, read *verse* 19.

the same way as the other two, but the
 first is the only one which is not
 a simple one.

The first is the only one which is not
 a simple one, but the other two are
 simple ones.

The second is the only one which is not
 a simple one, but the other two are
 simple ones.

The third is the only one which is not
 a simple one, but the other two are
 simple ones.

The fourth is the only one which is not
 a simple one, but the other two are
 simple ones.

The fifth is the only one which is not
 a simple one, but the other two are
 simple ones.

The sixth is the only one which is not
 a simple one, but the other two are
 simple ones.

AN
ADDRESS

FROM A

Country Minister to his Parishioners.

[Price 4d. or Twenty-five for Six Shillings.]

AN
ADDRESS
FROM A
COUNTRY MINISTER TO HIS PARISHIONERS,
ON THE
SUBJECT
OF THE
COW-POX,
OR,
VACCINE INOCULATION.

By THOMAS ALSTON WARREN, B.D.

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND
CURATE OF FLAMSTEAD, AND KENSWORTH, HERT-
FORDSHIRE.

LONDON:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN an endeavour to promote a parochial Vaccine Inoculation, the Author of the following Short Address found some prejudices existed, which he deemed it his duty to counteract; and strongly impressed with the incalculable advantages of the new practice, he drew up in much haste a familiar recommendation of it, which he originally designed for the perusal of his parishioners only, but having been advised to publish it in a cheap form, he has resolved to do so, hoping that its circulation may prove useful.

Kensworth, Herts,

Feb. 3, 1803.

AN
ADDRESS
FROM A
COUNTRY MINISTER TO HIS PARISHIONERS,
ON THE
SUBJECT
OF
VACCINE INOCULATION.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS,

It has pleased Almighty Providence, that a discovery should be lately made of the highest consequence to mankind; and as it may very materially affect you and your families, I shall state to you my sentiments respecting it, in as short and plain a manner as I possibly can.

About four or five years since, an eminent physician, Dr. Jenner, published to the world a method he had just before found out, to prevent people from taking that dreadful disease, the Small-pox; and this was by inoculating them with another disease, infinitely more safe and mild, called the Cow-pox. Now this latter complaint had been long known in Glostershire, and some other parts of England, and been in these considered as a security against the Small-pox, but it never before had been spread by Inoculation. The statement of Dr. Jenner was so curious, that medical men directly began to make experiments which might prove, whether the discovery were really useful, and every day more and more confirmed the following facts:—namely, that the Cow-pox was a disorder which certainly secured those to whom it was given from the Small-pox. That it was not in the least infectious, since it could be spread only by inoculation;—that no preparation was necessary before the disease was communicated, and no medicine during its progress; that

that it affected the constitution so little, generally speaking, that persons under the complaint might follow their daily business just as well as if they were in perfect health, and that in no one instance had it proved fatal. All this was not believed without the strongest, and fullest evidence—hundreds, nay thousands, after having had the Cow-pox, were inoculated with small-pox matter, and exposed in other ways to small-pox infection, but in vain—No one instance occurred where the Small-pox was caught after the constitution had been clearly affected by the Cow-pox.

The infinite importance of the discovery became now obvious. Many of the first physicians and surgeons, who of course best understood the subject, inoculated their own families; many children of the first nobility likewise had the Cow-pox, and uniform success attended it; infants under a month old, women far advanced in pregnancy, men who had come to three-score years and ten, all alike had the dis-

ease in the mildest manner; no confinement was necessary, no infection was spread, no danger incurred. It next began to be introduced into public hospitals;—the famous Small-pox Hospital near London gave up in time Inoculation after the former method, and made use of the Cow-pox matter only—Dispensaries and Infirmaries throughout England followed the example; so did the Surgeons in the Navy and Army; and it was proved, that our brave Seamen and Soldiers, could successfully ply the ropes, direct the cannon, and handle the musket whilst undergoing this new Inoculation. Our enemies did not like this at all; but when the war was happily over, they were wise enough to imitate our example. The new, or Vaccine Inoculation, has been introduced into France, and experiments have been made there on a very large scale, all of which tended to confirm its superiority. In Italy likewise, and Spain, it has been practised, as it has in Turkey, in the West Indies, and in the northern parts of Europe; and it is a delightful reflection,

flection, that in hot and cold climates it succeeds equally well. No doubt remains that it will, by the blessing of heaven, spread throughout the globe, and in time utterly destroy that loathsome and dreadful disease, the Small-pox, which has always been justly considered as a scourge, inferior only to the plague.

No material discovery however has yet been made to the world, without having some prejudices to encounter, and some opposition to overcome; even Christianity, that best gift of Heaven, was not established without much controversy; and there have been some objections made to the Cow-pox, or Vaccine Inoculation, which it may be proper just to notice.

Some people there are, who object to Inoculation altogether, thinking it sinful and presumptuous willingly to incur a disease:—now this is a very old prejudice, having prevailed more or less for nearly a hundred years, that is ever since Inocula-

tion was first introduced into England.— In considering it, remember, that the care of health is a moral, nay more, a religious duty. We cannot be comfortable in ourselves, or serviceable to society, or useful to our families, when under the infliction of disease. Now God, who allows so many sicknesses to prevail, has given reason to man, and medicine to heal these sicknesses.—He has mercifully created herbs, and many other things, which possess counteracting and healthy properties; and if, by a certain slight operation, we can secure ourselves from the danger of a loathsome, and frequently mortal disease, so far from this being impious, it even becomes a duty. You do not think it impious, I suppose, to take proper medicines when you are sick; or to have a finger or hand, which has mortified, cut off, to prevent the disease from spreading and quickly destroying you. In these cases you do not leave all to Providence, justly considering that means are afforded you to remedy such evils, and reason given you to apply those means; and

and surely it is equally allowable, and equally wise, to prevent a disease from attacking you, as it is to cure it when it does prevail; and the same reasoning holds; when a small complaint may be encountered, to insure escape from many distressing fears, and a very great danger.

Others object to the Vaccine Inoculation, because the complaint came originally from the cow. Now, Neighbours, consider if this be not very ridiculous. In the first place, what animal is more clean in its own food, or affords more healthy food to man, than the cow? We drink its milk, we eat its flesh; and if Providence have mercifully ordained that we should, through its means, secure ourselves from a loathsome disease, shall we in this latter instance only object to it? Did the means of security arise from the most unclean animal, the objection to their use upon this account would, after a certain number of experiments, be idle.—We have in the present instance all possible certainty, that no other disease incident to
the

the animal, is communicated with the matter, even when it comes directly from the cow. I myself have seen persons advanced in life, who had the Cow-pox in their early years, and had since been subject to no other complaints than such as form the common lot of humanity. Many persons there are living, who had this disorder forty or fifty years ago, taking it directly from the cow, and have found no other effects from it, than a most comfortable and useful security through life against the danger of the noisome Small-pox. There are some of our medicines derived from animals, but these we do not on that account object to; they do us good, and we care nothing about their origin—if, therefore, the Cow-pox be a blessing, why should we refuse to benefit by it, because that likewise comes from an animal? This objection about the poor harmless cow can, I think, want no further answer; but if it did, remember, that we know nothing about the origin of other diseases; for aught we can prove, they might all, in the first instance, have
come

come from some animal, or other. There are writers who say, that the Small-pox was originally communicated by an animal, called the camel; however that be, we only know and feel, that the Almighty, doubtless for wise reasons, permits disease to rage in various forms; and we should be highly grateful, when the means of prevention or cure, are in any instance pointed out to us.

Some, however, I have met with, who grant the mildness of the Vaccine Inoculation, and would willingly admit all its other blessings, but doubt its security. They have fears that it is not, as they say, the right sort; and some few stories have been told of persons inoculated for the Cow-pox, who afterwards caught the Small-pox.—Neighbours, depend upon it, that these stories are in some degree, or altogether untrue. There is no human subject, on which the evidence is so full and conclusive as on this; none on which so many experiments have been made with such uniform

uniform and complete success. If a thousand instances are not enough to prove, that Small-pox matter would not take, after the constitution had been affected by the Cow-pox, why ten thousand may be brought forward. The origin of these stories is probably this: though the Cow-pox is full as likely to take by inoculation, under proper management, as the Small-pox, it occasionally happens, that in the first instance, the arm does not become inflamed, nor the constitution affected. In such, certainly, no security is gained; unless the inoculation be repeated and attended with success, the Small-pox may afterwards be caught. How many persons inoculated for the Small-pox have afterwards, through the matter not affecting the constitution, taken it in the natural way? I faithfully assure you, that as far as my information goes, no well-confirmed instance has occurred in which, after the Inoculation for the Cow-pox has been complete, the Small-pox has been taken; but if there were a few such, it is a well known fact, that the Small-pox sometimes affects the

same person twice. Medical men know this—Nurses in the habit of attending those affected with this dreadful complaint, well know it likewise.

Such is the history of, and such the few easily-answered objections to, a practice which is now more and more spreading through our own island, and through the world. Societies are now benevolently formed for the more general propagation of the Cow-pox—our most religious and gracious King (whom all his subjects ought alike to love and reverence) patronizes one of these. --A Son of the King is a member of it, as are many of the first nobility, and nearly all the most eminent Physicians, and Surgeons in our land. And what, think you, could make all these great and skilful men so desirous of promoting the Cow-pox, except a conviction that it would advance the general good? They doubtless think the Vaccine Inoculation, as I certainly do, one of the greatest mercies, exclusive of
the

the blessings of Religion, ever offered to man.

A few words more on the advantages of the Vaccine Inoculation, and I have done. It is calculated that in and near London alone, two thousand die yearly by the Small-pox—thousands more in the country; every one of whom might, under the new practice, through the blessing of Providence, be saved. I need not mention to you any particular instance of parents suddenly snatched away from their children, or suddenly deprived of them; I need not point out to you widows and orphans, whom that cruel disease the Small-pox has robbed of their greatest earthly blessing. Alas, you see and know too many! Besides, what distress and alarm does that distemper cause whilst it rages? The house where it prevails is avoided; acquaintance and friends are afraid to come near you; the body is often sorely afflicted; blindness for a time comes on, and lasting injury

injury is often done to the eyes; and if, after a hard struggle, death is escaped from, the countenance becomes marked and scarred in such a manner, as changes through life the appearance of beauty and health into that of ugliness and disease. *Now*, the manufacturer or the husbandman affected by the Cow-pox, instead of being confined to his house or bed, and shunned by his neighbours, can, generally speaking (for a slight head-ach will now and then come on for a few hours) follow his usual business, earn his usual wages, and attend without inconvenience on the loom, or the plough; his wife can manage her family concerns, and his children, instead of sitting on the mother's lap, bloated masses of disease, can pick as usual the wool or the cotton, plait the straw, knit the stocking, or toss about the bobbins of the lace-pillow, only knowing from a little inflammation on the arm, that they have any disease at all; for in infancy and childhood this disease is more particularly mild.—Or they may go safely to school whilst the disorder is upon them,

them, and all may alike regularly attend on divine worship. When too these children grow up and go into the world, the first question asked them, if they offer themselves for service, is, Whether they have had the Small-pox? To that, if secured by the Vaccine Inoculation, they can give a satisfactory answer. Besides, neither they, nor you, after having this complaint, need ever entertain those fears about the Small-pox, which detract so much from the happiness, and hinder so much the business of life. You may safely go at all times, where your concerns lead you, to your neighbours, to markets, to fairs, to church, without caring whether the Small-pox rages, or not, about you. And all this security and comfort are gained, where you pay for inoculation yourselves, by a very small fee, which I trust most of you could for such important benefits well spare, and where it is done by the parish (as in wise and humane imitation of some of our neighbours) it now is among us, without any expence to you whatever. Neglect
not

not therefore, I exhort you, both as a Friend and Minister, such proffered blessings. Secure yourselves from danger, preserve your children, and still render most grateful thanks to Almighty God, who has in this instance so providentially permitted to man the means of defence, against “the pestilence that walked in darkness, and the sickness that destroyed in the noon-day.”

Such, Neighbours, is the advice of your faithful Friend, and affectionate Minister —.

